FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1898.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases and stamps for that purpose.

Local News.-The City and Suburban News Eurean of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 20 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi nated to the press of the whole country.

"Shoot Him on the Spot!"

In Candidate BLACK's unfortunate speech at Saratoga, his too eager partisanship manifested itself in an attempt to contrast the attitude of Republicans with that of Democrats when the issue was the preservation of the Union. He said:

"The two parties are no further apart now than they were years ago, when Honario Saymous hobnobbed with the rabble sympathizers with the rebellion in New York city, and when John A. Dix said: If any man attempts to tear down the American flag. shoot him on the spot."

Mr. BLACK was born and educated in Maine, not in New York; but that is no excuse for his amazing ignorance of the fact that the author of the memorable sentiment which he misquotes here was not a Republican, but one who had been all his life a Democrat, who had been an earnest opponent of the election of ABRAHAM LANcory and who was the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury in a Democratic Administration at the time when he telegraphed to New Orleans: "If any one attempts to hand down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" Let no honest-money Democrat be exas-

perated by these thoughtless utterances of ignorance and bigotry; and particularly let no Democrat be swerved by such untimely manifestations of narrow partisanship from his purpose to stand by the Union's honor now, as Joun A. Dix and millions of other patriotic Democrats stood by the Union's flag in 1861.

Nevertheless, our disinterested advice to the managers of the Republican campaign is this: If Candidate BLACK stands up to make another such speech as that at Sara. toga, don't shoot him, but haul him down, on the spot!

An Interesting Denial.

Mr. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD of Elmira is ambitious to be Governor of the State of New York. Such at least is the wellfounded belief of his many friends and fellow Democrats. He is a prominent lawyer in his own part of the State, he has been a useful member of the Assembly, and, up to the present campaign, he has adhered to the true principles of sound Democracy with so much earnestness and ability as to make him a local party leader of considerable importance. There is no reason therefore why he should not aspire to the Governorship.

Nevertheless, a telegram from Albany announces that Mr. STANCHFIELD denies the statement attributed to him a few days ago in a published interview, to the effect that "he was in the race for the Gubernatorial nomination to stay." The despatch adds

"He says be does not wish to say just now whether he will stick it out or withdraw from the effort to capture the nomination. He will make a decision a week or two previous to the date of the Buffalo Con

The question whether any true Democrat desires or would accept a nomination by the Buffalo Convention, ought to depend upon the attitude of that Convention toward the Chicago platform and ticket. If a majority of the delegates refuse to supevent, even though the New York Democracy he defeated in the ele it will out. fer defeat with honor. But an approval by the Buffalo Convention either of the platnominated there, will demand a like approval on the part of the nominees of the Convention for State offices. Under such circumstances none but Bryanites can be nominated for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, while the candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals will have to be a lawyer who, either expressly or by implication, is in sympathy with the attack made at Chicago upon the Federal Judiciary.

Nominations which commit the candidates to the support of such a man as Wil-LIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, or such political measures as he advocates, will be sought only by those who have abandoned the principles of true Democracy and become the foes of civilized government.

Mr. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD of Elmira does

The McKinley Letter Clears the Air.

Major McKinley's letter of acceptance is admirable in form and satisfactory in substance; and it settles two questions of prime political importance which have been troubling the minds of a great many conscientious Democrats.

We do not refer to the general question KINLEY's trustworthiness'as the defender of the honest dollar and the nation's honor, is fully justified by the terms of the document printed yesterday. Major McKinhey's declaration against free coinage and for the gold standard is as square and as solid as a cube of granite.

But something more than that was needdirectly for McKINLEY and HOBART have frequently expressed the fear that while the Republican candidate, if elected, might not go so far as to approve a bill for free coinage outright, he would not be strong enough or firm enough in his convictions to block some partial "concession to himself. In other words, it has been asmerted over and over again that there would be no trusting McKINLEY, if the chance occurred to pay for tariff legislation by letting through legislation "friendly to silver." friendly to silver, and involved consequences only less disastrous than those that

would follow free coinage itself.

ceptance which disposes of this apprehension. Speaking of the Sherman act of 1890, Major McKINLEY says:

'In a few months, notwithstanding the unpre-

political parties united in the repeal of the purchas ing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot with safe ly engage in further experiments in this direction." And again: "The Republican party has not been, and is no now, opposed to the use of sliver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States acting apart from other Governments. There are those who think that it has already gone seyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can

on further, and we must not permit false lights to

ire us across the danger 'Inc." There is no compromise, no evasion, no oom for future bargaining with the silver interests, in these direct and manly words, No man can doubt any longer how Major McKinley would stand with regard to any measure tending to debase the currency by a further infusion of silver.

The second point to which we wish to call attention directly concerns those friends of ours in the South who fear Federal interference and a Force bill hardly less than they fear a debased currency. Since BRY-AN's nomination we have received many letters asking how THE SUN could advise any Southern Democrat to vote for an Ohio Republican who formerly advocated Federal interference at the polls and supported and defended a Force bill. The concluding paragraphs of Major McKinley's letter answer this question better than we could do it. In their conciliatory spirit and lofty patriotism and true Americanism knowing "no North and no South," may be read the admission that conditions change as the years go by, and that statesmanship can learn a lesson from experience. We regard this part of the letter as a pledge that the Republican era of oppressive legislation and Federal interference is forever closed, at least so far as concerns the present repre sentative of the party's intentions for the future.

This is what Major McKINLEY's letter says to Democrats, North and South: No dickering with silver; no Force bill.

Li Hung Chang and the Flag Law

In 1895 the Legislature of the State of New York enacted a law to prevent the display of foreign flags on public buildings. This statute forbids the display of the flag or emblem of any foreign country upon any State, county, or municipal building, but provides "that whenever any foreigner shall become the guest of the United States, the State, or any city, upon public proclamation by the Governor, or Mayor of such city, the flag of the country of which such public guest shall be a citizen, may be displayed upon such public buildings."

Will not LI HUNG CHANG, the distinguished Chinese statesman who is expected to arrive here to-day, be a public guest in the meaning and intent of this statute ! And ought not a proclamation to be issued, under the provision that we have quoted so as to authorize the display of the Chinese flag in honor of the visitor upon the City Hall and other public buildings ?

This simple civility should not be neglected. Mayor STRONG ought to attend to the

N. B .- The requisite Chinese flag should also be ordered without delay.

Brazil Secures Trinidad.

The despatch which Commander PERRY of our gunboat Castine sends from Rio Janeiro to the Navy Department, confirms the rumor current from other sources that, in the long controversy between England and Brazil over the ownership of the latter's island o Trinidad, our sister republic's persistency has at length been rewarded by success Commander Perry says that the British cruiser Barracouta had sailed for the island to haul down the British flag.

So ends an occupation that has lasted a England found that Trinidad would be a convenient place for a telegraph station, and accordingly seized it. There form framed at Chicago or the candidates | were, it is true, sundry grounds on which the British claim was supposed to rest, but it is needless to discuss them now, as the act of hauling down the British colors practically disposes of them. We may be sure that England would not have released her hold had she possessed anything like a defensible right; and, in fact, her weakening was apparent when, some time ago, according to the report, she agreed to give up all claim to sovereignty there, if Brazil would allow her to use Trinidad as a cable station.

What Brazil may have found to be for her interest in that matter does not yet appear, but the great point is that the British flag has come down. It had become a serious question when and how our own Government might have to act, assuming this to have been a forcible seizure of Brazilian territory by a European power; but Brazil apparently did not ask aid from us, feeling confident that she could manage the affair successfully herself, and this she has now done.

Ireland's Resources. It will be remembered that, at the close o the last session of Parliament but one, Mr of Major McKinley's attitude respecting Horace Plunkett secured the appointment free coinage, and the thoroughness of his of a non-partisan committee, which during determination to maintain the gold stand- the recess was to investigate the agricultural ard. That was practically settled when and industrial capabilities of Ireland. We the St. Louis Convention adopted the gold | call the committee non-partisan because, al The candidate's utterances on though the Anti-Parnellites declined to take the main question since the Conven- part in the proposed inquiry, the Parnellites tion have steadily and progressively com- and Liberals, as well as the Conservative mitted him to gold. The belief which we party, were represented on it. The report have expressed on several occasions, that the | of the committee has been published, and letter of acceptance would remove the last | in order to secure the adoption of its suggesdoubt in any candid mind as to Major Mc- tions a movement has been started for the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture and Industry for Ireland who shall have at his disposal a fund drawn from the imperial exchequer for the development of Ireland's resources.

Although the Anti-Parnellites preferred not to sanction the inquiry, believing that it should be deferred until Ireland had a ed. Democrats hesitating about voting government of her own, they acknowledge that the facts brought out by it are of great interest and value. There is no doubt that the committee evinced good sense in their investigations, indulging in no rainbow chasing or computation of impossible but as yet undemonstrated sources of wealth. For the moment, therefore, they left unto silver," especially if the consideration examined the question whether Irish coal was the passage of a tariff bill acceptable | mines and iron mines can be profitably worked; they confined themselves to the industries which Ireland is now prosecuting. and sought to discover how these might be prosecuted more successfully. Chief among them, of course, is agriculture, which, in just as the Silver Purchase act of 1800 was | deed, absorbs almost the whole of the energy and capital of the Irish people.

In their answer to the vital question whether Irish agriculture is capable of There is no hesitation and there is no great improvement, the committee occupy ambiguity in that part of the letter of ac- a middle ground between the visionary Africa will some te at the mercy of every ruf. | New York, Aug. 20.

and what they deem the overcautious estimate of students of the congested districts. Their encouraging conclusion is that the present value of Irish crops and live stock, which in 1894 was \$560,000,000, States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President CLEVELAND, both might by improved methods be doubled. This opinion is based upon the fact that, whereas the average yield of potatoes per acre in Continental countries is from 15 to 20 tons, in Ireland it is only 2.6 tons. The condition of the flax, dairy, and pig raising industries was next examined and it is pointed out that for some time all of these have been declining. The diminution of the flax crop, which requires special technical knowledge, is attributed to a deficiency of skilled labor. In Holland and Belgium the requisite technical knowledge is imparted to the farmers by trained instructors, and the committee report that the only way to put Irish flax growers on a level with their foreign rivals is to follow this example. The experiment

was tried in Ireland for some half a dozen

years preceding 1871, but it failed, appar-

ently because ignorant home instructors

were employed. There is no doubt that Ireland ought supply a large part of England's demand for butter, bacon, and eggs. England now annually imports from the Continent butter to the value of \$67,500,000, an amount of bacon worth \$55,000,000, and a quantity of eggs valued at almost \$20,000,000. Ire land could regain a large share of this trade, and perhaps might oust her Continental competitors, if the quality of her butter were improved through the use of better machinery; if she would adopt new breeds of pigs and a more rational system of pig feeding; and if laborers' wives were taught to rear and keep better breeds of poultry, and to send eggs to market in better condition. Another recommended means of in creasing the resources of Ireland is the substitution of a dead meat for a live meat export trade. At present the living cattle are transported to England, which, of course, involves much needless waste. If the animals were killed in Ireland, not only would the loss of value in transit be saved, but all the industries connected with the slaughtering, including the Irish leather trade,

would revive. We come lastly to the fisheries, which within the last few decades have undergone a deplorable decline. Measures for their revival are suggested; but we repeat that for the moment, the committee have laid most stress on what seems immediately practicable, to wit, the signal stimulation of agriculture, and the industries directly associated with it.

If it be true that, with a little help from the imperial exchequer the value of Irish crops and live stock might be increased by some 600 millions of dollars, no Irish patriot whatever his political aims may be, can afford to repel such assistance.

Information Desired.

Mr. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the Populist candidate for President, speaking at Albany on Tuesday, gave utterance to this astounding proposition:

"The Democratic party at Chicago met in Con vention, and the majority of the Democrats of the United States, speaking through their legally chosen representatives, laid down a platform and nominated a ticket."

How about the legally chosen representa tives from the State of Michigan who were forcibly and fraudulently deprived of their seats in the Chicago Convention, so as to render the nomination of a free silver candidate of communist proclivities possible?

Has Mr. BRYAN forgotten this incident? If not, we hope he will disense it in his next speech, and show us whether there is even a plausible justification for it.

Bicycle Failures.

There is a popular impression, based on the large number of failures of blevele manufacturers which have occurred in the have been undertaken simply because making is likely to be conducted on a for more convervative scale than has been the case this year. It is asserted that the output of some manufacturers of wheels of the '97 model will be no more than a third of their production for this year, and that they will pay more attention to the quality of their machines. than ever before.

The reasons attributed for the recent numerous and heavy failures among hicycle manufacturers are very diverse, Some of the older makers ascribe them to inferiority of the construction, resulting from inexperience. Dealers say they have been due to the fact that many of the insolvent companies lacked wellestablished reputation, while great overproduction and decreasing demand furnish the explanation for the public generally. Judging from the vast stock of wheels in the possession of popular makers, the last reason seems the most plausible. Many persons who would pay a fair price for a wheel last May, couldn't be induced to buy one at cost now. There is a feeling among wheelmen that it is too late in the season to purchase a '96 wheel, and that bieveles will be as cheap perhaps cheaper, besides being thoroughly up to date, when the next cycling season opens.

Among the cyclists, in this country at least, are men and women of good taste and business instinct, and a bicycle must be not only cheap and serviceable, but smart also, in order to obtain their favor. Consequently, the bicycle concern that fails to dispose of its product before August must look sharp to obtain full prices for its wheels of that year's model

Many persons who pay little regard to the style or pattern of their wheels may avail themselves of the present low prices, or wait for still cheaper wheels before January; but he small prices which they pay are not likely to go far toward alleviating the financial conditions of the manufacturers. Wheelmen are not growing scarce, and their ardor is apparently not abating; but whether they and prospective riders will prefer to invest in a cheap '96 wheel, rather than wait for one of the '07 pattern at an unknown price, remains to be seen. It must be said, however, that cyclists have shown less reluc tance this year than ever before about miving new and untried wheels a fair test; and the fact that bicycle failures occur is not an evidence that cyclists lack sympathy with the cause of good wheels at a cheap price.

Major LUTHAINE, who hanged the trade STOKES in the Congo State a year and a half ago, would never have been brought to trial England had not made a great outery about the 'murder of a British citizen." Upon England's demand, LOTHAIRE was tried before the Cong State Court, at Boma, and acquitted. England declined to accept this verdict and demanded that he be tried in Belgium. King LEOPOLE vielded. LOTHAIRE was arraigned in Belgium and again he has been acquitted. Somebody says in Harger's Weekly that, at

calculations of some optimistic observers | fish who wears a uniform. This deduction is not justified by the facts. The ex-missionary STORES was a criminal in the eyes of those among his countrymen who knew his career He had grown rich smuggling guns and powder into inner Africa, contrary to the Act algned by eighteen powers at the Brussels Conference. He had been exposed and denounced by the missionary societies of his own land long before he was caught red handed, by LOTHAIRE, selling munitions to Arab slave raiders with which to kill white men. There was never a more despic able crime against civilization than that which

STOKES committed for the sake of gain. When the news of STOKER's execution was sabled to London the largest number of African explorers and workers ever assembled in one place were in that city. They were attending the International Geographical Congress. Leaders among these men, from their knowledge of Stokes's character and exploits, expressed the opinion that he was guilty of the crime charged, that he deserved his fate, and that if they had been in LOTHAIRE's place, they would have done as he did. The Congo authorities have never conceded that STOKES's life was not deservedly forfeit. The question was whether LOTHAIRE exceeded his authority in condemning and hanging the man, instead of weakening his force by sending the prisoner under escort 1,300 miles to be tried by the Court

Is there a Judge, is there a lawver worthy to sit on the illustrious beach of the Court of Appeals of this State, who would accept a nomination to that exalted place from a convention which supported BRYAN and the cause of repudiation he represents? We do not believe that in all the State of New York there is such a man to be found.

Open the gate with a hearty bang, the rate of the Yankee nation, and give good day to Li Hung Chang with appropriate elation. For he's a genuine China swell, with jackets to burn and feathers to sell, of immense capitaliza-tion. He is old and wise in men and books, and wars and statecraft and woman's looks, and his collection of artist cooks defles enumeration. A wonderful man of a wonderful land, where the porcelain and ten are grand, and chronology is in great demand; where civil service reform blooms well, and you must pursue it in a cell: a mighty fine old country, in brief, and Mr. Lt is its biggest chief.

So the tip and top of the day to Lt. and if there's anything takes his eye, baseball or beans or beer or pic, 'tis his, and he will not have to buy. He can test or fortify his nerve by watching the cars at Dead Man's Curve; e can scoot through the air on Manhattan trains, inspect the hotels that are kept by HAINES or the roof gardens where song has pains. He can put himself on pneumatic tires or see great Sinjun pull the wires or the devil machines put out the fires. He can hear the silver barkers bark or take a goat carriage in the Park. He can run or ride float or fly; in short, there is nothing too good for Lt.

The large number of men and women who have been thrown out of their places by the assignment of the successors of the late A. T. STEWART are in weful case. How are they going to get employment elsewhere at this time when all trade and enterprise are trembling in the face of the threat of a great political combination to crush them?

In the issue of the Hon. Hocus Smith's Atlanta Journal printed on the day when the great news of the resignation of the Hon. Hogg SMITH from the post of Secretary of Interior was communicated to the world, the Atlanta Journal contained this affecting account of the results:

"Far away over the hills and dales of the South ern country, the water fell and wires flashed the news northward and away eastward. Bourses were excited and bears rushed ravenously upon bulls and the will gleam of speculation stood in the eyes of men in strange and distant capitals. Fortunes made all over the world a week before melted as did the dust in the waters streets, and the hope of riches faded from fever-ish visages and the hope of wealth lightened the countenances of the despairing. Spindles thundered and snowy banners waved from solitary chimneys Black laborers looked from log cao'ns and grinned with the prospect of a winter's life. Husbandmen. ing topeless in the ceaseless sun, looked over broad fields and breathed the sigh of deferred hope fulfilled and their kindling eyes now saw white bales gleam

The Hon. Hogus Smith's Buyan battle age was out at least.

Cheap money and high prices. Wages port either, all will be plain sailing. In that little more than a year, and that seems to last two months, that the business of wheel past in cheap money and products sold at high scheme in a nurshell, Japan, for linstance, is working on the sliver plan, and makes it go in the only way it can go, by pavins small wages in sliver, and thus competing successfully with countries where wages are both higher and paid in money whose value is fixed according to the gold standard. The whole Buyan scheme depends on cheap money, high prices, and lew silver wages. There is nothing else in it.

We do not often think it necessary to proprices in cheap money. That is the BRYAN

We do not often think it necessary to protest against the pictorial illustrations which now appear in most of the new spapers. But the head of Mr. BOURGE COCKRAN in the Illustrated American is really too bad for endurance. That published in the Hernel, the day after his speech in the Madison Square Garden, was also horrible. Cocknan is a good-looking gentleman as well as an athlete, and portraits of him should not be carleatures.

The next President will be either McKix LEY, a Republican, and consequently a protectionist, or BRVAN, a Populist, and consequently a repudiationist. Every citizen must elect ch be will take. There is no use in beating about the bush or in bemoaning that such an alternative is before us. It is either scenrity and national honor with McKisley, or rule and national dishonor with Bayas. We may wish it were different, but the political situation is fixed unalterably, and we must look it squarely in the face.

Southerners compelled to support BRYAN because of fear of a Force bill! Stuff! No one of them is afraid of it. The Force bill is dead. The issue of the Force bill is dead and buried beyond the possibility of resurrection. The SUN killed it when it made No Negro Domina on the controlling issue of 1852. No Southerner alleges fear of it as a reason for support ing Repudiation who is not knowingly concealing his real motives.

Come with me to the farm, and I will show you the man who follows the prough, who has studied the shows that if the dollars go up his wheat comes down, and you cannot answer the lock of that argument at all.—Buyan. Yes! and the man who consumes the wheat knows that if the dollar goes down, wheat goes up, and it takes more of his earnings to pay for the bread he ents.

Bryan as an Introducer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems to me that about the most stupidly offensive thing that Mr. Bryan has as yet given utterance to he expressed his desire to have the Eastern people "become acquainted with" the Western people. He added:

of believe that when you become acquainted with them you will know that they are flesh of your flesh and to but of your blood, and have the interests of the country at heart as much as you have. want all portions of this country to be brought nearer together.

One would think a high stone wall divides this country, and that until this second Daniel had scaled it Americans on the east side of the vall knew little or nothing about Americans on the west side. The caim arrogance with which Bryan expresses a desire to "bring them to gether" and "make them acquainted" would be insulting if it was not exasperating.

This shallow upstart has never yet opened his mouth without either arraying class against class or section against section. It seems hard that we must endure him for some nine weeks A. J. A.

BRYAN, THE MIRACLE WORKER. His Glib Promises-His Power to Fuldi

Them Candidly Examined. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The Convention which nominated Bryan for President is having more and more trouble to justify

itself before the country.

Socialistic costasy and riotous emotion ma be useful forces in their place, but they can hardly be trusted to select the Chief Magistrate of the nation. What we need first of all in a President is respect for law and order. Bryan seems to have a quarrel with the fundamental laws of this Government and of nature. He may be able to persuade a majority of our voters that he is right and that the political and economical conditions under which we live are wrong, but he is certainly not going the right way about it.

For his loquacity we have reason to be thankful. He makes no secret of his opinions. He places them before the people with emphasis and candor. If the American people cannot see through his arguments, they deserve to be ruled by him and his followers. Next to his defeat at the polls this would be the most direct method of curing the country of the silver phantasn That Mr. Bryan does not see through his own arguments is the same thing as saying that he is honest, for they present the most glaring contradictions. At the Madison Square Garden, and again

at Barrytown, Bryan said in effect: the Government will, at its own expense, make into coin all the silver brought to it, stamping the word dollar on every coin weighing sixtee times as much as a gold dollar, then all the silver in the world will be about double in value." Why silver should rise from the thirty-second

part of the value of gold to one-sixteenth, no more and no less, is not explained. If by legislation the American people can double the value of all the allver in the world, they will be very stupid if they do not double it again. If Bryan's followers can do this and keep it up long, they are just the men we are looking for. Bryan says that if all the pensioners and all the other creditors of the Government are paid in irredeemable silver dollars, they will not be

injured, because after his election silver dollars. whether redeemable or not, will be worth as much as gold. He says that the creditors o savings banks, of insurance companies, of all industrial and commercial enterprises; the owners of money obligations of every kind; all those who receive wages and salaries for labor and services, including nine-tenths of our population, will not be injured if they are paid in irredeemable silver dollars, because silver dollars will be worth just as much as gold ones after his election, whether they are redeemed in gold or not. He says that silver is now worth election and after the silverites control Congress, all the silver in the world will suddenly become worth one-sixteenth of gold, or double its present value. He does not say why silver should not go on increasing in value hearer to that of gold than one-sixteenth. The reason is, probably, because this fraction will satisfy the Populists.

The ways that the reason for this arbitrary and

the says that the reason for fills arbitrary and unparalleled advance in the value of sliver, will be because the American people in Congress assembled will wish it to be so. Legislation is the expression of the wish of a majority of a free people through the constituted authorities. He says that if we legislate that all our debts.

national, corporate, and private, shall be paid in silver dollars weighing sixteen times as much as the present gold dollar, and if we offer to coin silver free of cost, then the silver of time to con silver free of cost, then the silver of the entire world, and all that can be produced, will couble in value. Why it will not treble or quadruple in value. Why it will not treble or quadruple in value. Mr. Bryan has not told us, nor has be tald us why it should not decline in value, which is, in the opinion of experts, the probable course. The vast increase in the production of silver which would take place

production of silver which would take piace under such conditions does not seem to trouble Mr. Bryan in the least.

The fact that by offering silver deliars instead of gold the Government would lose its credit; the fact that many persons to whom money is owing in the formed wages salaries, pensions, interest and principal, would be injured if the prediction of the Populst candidate should by some means fail to come true, does not seem to disturb Mr. Bryan, He gas right on telling his heaters that the silver of the world is going to double in value as soon as the American because in the regular way, express the wish that it should.

Upon this prediction, for which he offers no guarantee, he caimly asks us to risk our national and our private arealt and the means of ex-

Com this prediction, for which he offers no guarantee, he cainly asks us to risk our national and our private aredit and the means of existence of practically the whole nation.

One of the many reasons for doubting that Mr. Bryan's preint from will come true is that coming sliver does not enhance its value. After the United States has coinced all the sliver that is offered to it, the volume of sliver in the world will not be changed. The sumply will be as great, if not greater, and the demand will be increased only to the extent of the goat that is driven out of circulation. This increased demand can be largely, if not entreit, met by the silver reserve in the United States Treasury, At all events, no one will venture to say that the coinage by our Covernment of coordishiver to replace our good can circulation would seriously affect the price of silver builton, inless to lower it through the agency of increased production. This has been our experience. In order to please the silverless, Congress ordered

with us.

The difficulty in rolatical as in all other discussion is not so much to explain what we believe as to make it clear why our opponents believe as they do. cussion is not so much to explain what we believe as the make it clear why our opponents believe as they do.

The first step in this difficult task is to respect the cornions of others. To believe as far as possible in the honesty of our opponents. This is especially difficult in the case of the silverties, as the chief charge against them is that they are advocating a distonest policy. But if we would make any headway in reasoning with them, we must believe that their convictions are sincere and also that they would take the right path, the bath of honer and of patriotism, if they could but clearly see it.

Almost any one is willing to admit that the will of the inhabitants of our country cannot make water me up hill, our can it sheek the natural downward course of the value of silver, a value determined by the supply and the demand of the world.

But why do the silverites and Populists think that the will of the American poorle can irring about this unexampled economic change? That is the question.

The other day I asked a group of Pennsylvania negroes, at a country town, what they thought of the silver question. They offered no opinion, so I asked them if they would vote for a party that wavied in make every dollar in the country worth only fifty-three cents.

One man, seemingly more intelligent than the feet, inquired whether he count not pet a gold dollar at any time for all the sliver dollars he could care. "Certainly you can," I replied, "but the Silver party want to break down the power of the diovernment to pay gold for its silver dollars."

On, dee can't do dat, bars. Dey can't break the billy tent would out the labelter out the best or the silver dollars."

ver dollars."
"Oh, dey can't do dat, bors. Dey can't break
the Gov'ment," and all the Garkies grinned at
the mere idea of breaking the integrity and the
power of the great nation that set them free,
and which, if the truth were known, they really And thus it is with the sliverites and the

The simple faith of the negroes in the integrity and the power of the United States (loveroment

The simple faith of the negroes in the integrity and the power of the United States showing the tendency of the Government of the United States showing weakness or doing wrous. And the silverites and the Populists have the same childles faith in the power of our Government. They regard the Government as a child regards its parents. They think its wisdom and power is unlimited. They do not discriminate between the possible and the impossible.

Born in the heart of this continent from where our political boundaries extend to a seemingly limitless horizon, they believe that the power of the nation is unlimited. They believe that we can listen to the silver Senators, adopt their vagaries, and even put faith in their honesty; that we can distent our own experience and the experience of all other nations concerning economic lowe; that we can break faith withour creditors as a nation and as individuals, and the great American eagle will site screen over all this disaster and flap its wings in triumph.

An upright man asks nothing from his flowerment of from his fellow citizens but equal rights. If Mr. Brysh can find any inequality in the operation of our economic laws, the him name the above and we will try and correct it. But if he and the Popullast and the diverticare are miracle workers in the field of finance let us see a deutomatration of their powers on a somewhat similer scale before we hand over to them the making of our laws and the control of the Government.

Raynosn F. Pennix.

New York, Aug. 26.

Stalwart Arkanens Christianity.

From the Hot Springs News.

Here is a copy of an announcement said to make been found posted on a Lawrence county.

have been included the beauting in this house, Prove-church: "There will be preaching in this house, Prove-"There will be preaching in this house, Prove-"There will be preaching in this house, Prove-"There will be preaching in this house, Providence permitting, Sunday, and there will be preaching whether or not on Monday following upon the subject, 'fit that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned, at precisely half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon." WHY BRYAN IS BEATEN.

A Dozen Good Reasons from the Man Who Was Ready to Bet \$10,000. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Allow II

o state twelve among the many practical reaions why Mr. Bryan will be defeated: 1. Honest Property in its multitudinous channels, wages, savings, real estate, commerce, &c., is arrayed against a repudiator, whose nomination alone has aiready caused the shutting down of factories, the failure of commercial enter prises, and a frightful shrinkage of all Ameri-

can values. 2. The press, the pulpit, the school, and virtually all the law-abiding and intelligent citizens are on the side of the 100-cent dollar.

3. No experienced party leaders manage the cause of repudiation. On the other hand, all the brains and estimable Democrats and Republicans and the well-built political machinery of their parties are harmoniously working to defeat Mr. Bryan. Dissensions among Populists, Socialists, Anarchists, and Popocrats are increasing. A thorough organization for Mr. McKinley; a thorough disorganization for his opponent

4. Had Mr. Bryan the intellect of a Mirabeau, a Gambetta, a Bismarck, a Li Hung Chang, or of a Blaine, he might win. Fortunately for the honor and prosperity of the United States, he is only a man of average intelligence, who came into public notice by entering Congress through the usual petty political tricks.

5. Lack of bistorical data and common-sense theories to prove his leading assumption that "Sliver will be kept at the ratio of 16 to 1 without international agreement."

6. The vast army of the employed will not risk their positions on unsubstantiated asser-tions of "better times" through his election. They will not let go the meat for its shadow. The certainty that the dollar will be out in two, and the uncertainty that wages will be raised. militate against Mr. Bryan. Managers of rail ways and other enterprises have informed their employees that reduced carnings will necessitate a reduced force. Almost every man who has a job will vote for Mr. McKinley.

7. Before Nov. 3 the farmer will have been reached with trathful literature, which will prove to him that the lew price of wheat is not due to the low price of silver, but exclusively to the overproduction of wheat.

8. The maledorous Tillman-Bryan-Attgeld atmosphere will grow more offensive daily, even to the nostrils of Bryan's misinformed admirers. 9. Silver mine owners, those apparently most interested and best able to contribute to his campaign, have not responded perceptibly thus far, because there is a new rub!) they are not certain that his election will enhance the price of silver. Many wise ones feel that the overproduction and overimportation might reduce the price of builion below to-day's market value were Bryan elected. Therefore, unless they expect political plums or increased circulation of their journals, silver mine owners hesitate to invest on Mr. Bryan.

10. As no stone will be left unturned from now to Nov. 3 to show sliverites the falseness of their views, it is certain that from day to day large numbers of honest, though misguided, voters will turn in Mr. McKinley's favor.

11. The intellectual weathercocks, the political skirt dancers, those who are "on the fence," and the many who do not want to be on the losing side-whatever be its cause-will fall more and more into Mr. McKinley's line as they note Mr. Bryan's decreasing chances. Observe the change already since his advent into the 'enemy's country."

12. Things born quickly die quickly. This elocutionist's accidental and sudden fame will not be an exception to that natural law.

The greenback dementia, the silver mono mania, and similar forms of popular mental diseases may recur periodically, but great and sturdy Uncle Sam will never become incurably LOUIS LOMBARD.

THE WALDORF, NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

To the Emitod of The Son-Sir: In a report of the peech that Mr. Bryan made at Madolin, near Tivoli, notice that in response to a question as to whether ie was a liemocrat, be replied that he called himself that. In The Ses it has been repeatedly stated that Mr. Bryan had declared that he was not a Democrat. Now, that statement of The Ses would seem to be sufficlent to vouch for its correctness, for are we not told that "If you see it in The SUNIT's so?" But here com-Mr. Bryan with a blank denial. Which of these two statements is correct? I wrote to a paper supporting his candidacy, asking for information, but no no tice has been taken of the request. So far as I have gathered from Mr. Bryan's utterances. I have never supposed he was a Democrat: at least his Democracy differs from any that I have been accustomed to hear or which I had supposed to be good and sound Demo-eratic decirine. I am very much puzzled whether to rate Mr. Bryan as a Populist, which I have always done since I have read his speeches, or to take his ver all assurance that he is a Democrat. Can you en-16 West THIRTY SECOND STREET, Aug. 27.

Mr. Bryan has already said that he is not Democrat, and, now, if he should declare falsely that he is a Democrat, he would lose the Popu list support upon which the slight possibility of his election depends

A Question for Policemen.

To the Epiton of The Sex-Sir: I would like to ask some of our poll-emen, particularly the Irish, of whom to per cent, are for free silver, if they are com-petent to do so, to explain intelligently what they expect as a result whereby they would be benefited by a free-sliver coinage by which sixteen ounces of sliver shall equal in value one ounce of gold? Are these "genluses" awars that the necessaries of life will cost them double what they do at present? Now, as w have a fixed salary, and as we cannot expect to have it raised, we will be compelled to pay double for what we purchase, which will reduce our wages to about one half. We are told there will be plenty of m in circulation. But what will that benefit us if we cannot get it? Can these knaves or idiots, therefore, conscientiously, if they have a conscience, vote for a tieket that will rob themselves, ruin the country, and imperil the people who are taxed to help pay us our salaries, to feed and elothe us, and pay our rents? ROUNDSMAN.

A Definition of a Goldbug.

To THE POSTOR OF THE SUN-SOFT He is one of the class sprohably comprising mine-tentias of our population who at some time in life has found his in one or revenue exceeding his fixed living charges and incidental expenses, and horse invested his excess that it will yield the greatest possible benefit to blusself and family. This individual may be a laterer, an arthum, a c.erk, mechanic, business man, or The moment the above condition is attain. he is, in principal, a capitalist and an investor, and as such is a turget for the envious and those less pru-dent or less fortunate, or, in other words, "a gold NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

Pity for Mrs. Less.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS Sir: Should you not be more charitable to Mrs. Lease? She herself gets pay as a firyan orator, \$40 a speech, and naturally she supposes that the notice Fourke Cockran is paid also for being a patriot. Poor woman, sie is unable to conceive it nowhble that any man should be awayed by higher motives than the base considerations which wern her own course. She should excite pity alone and all the more because she is a interal who is degrading woman bool by selling her voice to a cause whose success would bring suffering to women NEW YORK, Aug. 26,

To THE EUTOR OF THE S. S. SEC. Mr. Black, the Re-publican number for Governor of tills State, said some hard things a out the Femogratic party, but some hard things a on the remerate party, out they are mild in comparison with the curses I heap upon a Democratic Convention which digraced and insulted the pairfolism of all loyal Democrats by during to commit it to repudiation and the ruin of the country. Nobaly can describe that in amy in terms too severe for me. A McKinley Democrat.

Not Sixteen to Oue,

To mor Europe or The Sex-Sir: She is a free sil-certie, and when I had explained to her that we had coined more than 400,000,000 silver dollars in the ins seventeen years alo exclaimed, islumphantly, and but we have not coined 15 to 1. When pressed for an explanation she said: Why 16 to 1 means that we must coin 16 silver dollars to every one of gold.

A New Name Suggested. To the Edition of The Syn-Sir: I respectfully suggest that the admixture of parties which Mr. Bryan

represents be called not Democracy, but Popocrasy. Can any one suggest a more exact characterization? WILLET F. COOK.

CANDID ITE BILLER.

The Short Story of Il . Privious Course

ALBANY, Aug. 27. France - 10 t K. Whom Ca. Republicans nominated for thereing the Sagar toga on Wednesday, is the firm to Providence to can to be put in the field for that office since John A. Griswold of the sums town was dofeated in 1868. Mr. Black is a new man in New York politics. He owes his nomination for Governor, as he owes his previous nomination two years ago for member of Congress, to the active and sensational part which he took in the prosecution of the men charged with frauda at the Troy municipal election, a truscution which resulted in the execution of Eartholomew

hea. Though Mr. Black had previously been the editor of a Republican newspaper, is Red in Troy for fourteen years willout taking any part in politics. It was not publican fight against Edward Marchy, Jr. that he embarked active y in the feld of politics. Then, forthwith, he became very active put ting himself at the head of the committee of One Hundred, noting as advisory presecutor of One Hundred, acting as marriage for Congress upon the Republican ticket. He has made in upon the Republican and house his said in proupon the Republican ticket, lighter record in Congress, and he was a motion to the general belief that of those charged with election to popular with the people. It has be various biographical sketches of in running for Congress he car previously been a Democratical state that the district in which he rapemocratic nor Republican. It was counter secondarily to the content of the Democratic nor repusional, two counties geographically not heretofore politically conne county lies immediately south and for many years has been jon ess county in the election of Rensselaer, which includes it had been joined with Hence it is innecurate and that Mr. Black by his hanged a Democratic into

triet.

In the election of 1894, when chosen to the only office which fore held, he ran on the same to tun for Governor. Mr. Morion bla county by a majority of \$17.5. bla county by a majority of selact county by a majorit lumbia county Mr. Morior re Mr. Biack received 5,506, 16 in which Mr. Black resides M 15,274 votes and Mr. Black re-15.374 votes and Mr. Blue; and his licket eighty-four at lead his ticket eighty-four at Rensselaer cast more than it. After the nominations had hours Mr. Black apoke at the gie Hall, and at this week at toga Mr. Black was the tempthe Republican Convention, a this keynote of the canvass.

trations of this are easily found on the can side. There involves been only two trajectories of New York in more than years, Mr. Cornell and Mr. Morton and had or claimed or sought to exercise fluence as orators. They remained when candidates, at their respective not were elected by the voters. Variation the Republican candidate in 1888 and 1889, the Republican candidate for in 1891, were oratorical states in a work York from end to end speaking the platforms, hotel balconies, in subtract opera houses, haranguing the voters planting to them the advantages of vot good thing," and this may be said in no dispas-agement to the forensic abilities of Mr. Black. Debs Looking Over Bryan's Shoulder.

To tue Entron of The Sun-Sir. The communi-

cation from Saginaw, signed "Democrat." in The Sty of Aug. 26 makes prominent a gr at point which has thus far been in a measure overlooked. It is the character of the Debs exploit at Chicago in 1894. No wise man will shut his eyes to the revolutionary acts of Debs and their approval by the Conventions that nominated Bryan. They were of the same character as the Nullification acts in South Care ina in the first term of Jackson's Administration, which that sterl this precedent, President Cleveland put down Debs with the strong arm.

Follow Deba to his logical conclusion and every" railroad in the United States would have ceased to run its trains, and millions upon millions of dollars would have been lost.

I hope THE SUN will procure a computation of the losses to the farmers and planters of the Mississ ppi Vailey through the failure of the railroads to move perishable products in consequence of the Debianarchy, approved by the Bryan Conventions. Sup-pose his acts were now to its repeated, what would become of the seasonable fruits and vegetables now being gathered and sent to market Y. Do our farmers and fruit growers want to see the railroads again stopping their trains? If they do, let them you for Bryan and Debs. When the Confederates fired on Fort Sumter, their act was not more reprehensive Your Saginaw correspondent makes a great polat.

and it should be brought home to all voter

A Stalwart Republican's Scatiment.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT : What is the use of criticising Mr. Black's or any other liepublican's speech as possibly furnishing occasion for any beine crat to vote for Bryan in mere revenge? If the lamocrats are determined to go to bull or to send the country to bell, nothing can hold them back. Frayers cannot deter them, wheedling will not stay them, and the concealment of actual Republican sentiment will not keep them from their deserved fate. They know the way of salvation, and if they want to be saved they will pursue it, whatever any Republicia may say. All the same, I agree with sout that Mr Islack said some things it would have been better to leave unsaid; though, of course, I believe them to be true, for I am A REPUBLICAN FROM THE BESINSING.

The Plumbers for Sound Money.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir I take much pleasure in calling your attention to the fact that a business scaling and robard American has ware cores of entry street, connecting the Cornel and Dill businings, near White street.

I have individually collected subscriptions for inleading from pips, and plumbers' supply houses located in this yielmity for defraying the expenses of the same, and take this method of notifying, you, so that other may feel rencouraged to continue their of other wanter the good cause of sound money.

141 CENTRE STREET, Aug. 26. Chap. W. LARAGE.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A termin work

nan, a Democrat, told me he was for gold and sould vote for McKinley. I asked him how be arrived at Not Buying an English Title.

Can Always Get Silver.

Proof Torra Topics.

I take it to be an evidence of returning cood sense and creditable patriotic feeling that even the wealth and fashionable women of Newport's summer priory have applainted Mas Vanderotit's than the White Bey's) calo co of an American for a husband, and that the first word of adverse criticism from these at hiters of fashion on her not having benefit with her present and prospective millions at least at angle baronet has yet to be heard. With the Philippent market of titles open to her, this worthy damp for it a worthy sire bestowed her affection and her fortists upon a manly American youth. Here a mile well to be, and doubtless will prove to he subtrees, and in sereby commended to the attention of the in mercus ambitious American society matrons who are new "trotting" their daughters through Farries or grooming them at home for a prospective Furnish the idea and desire of purchasing itied husbands for them.

Poor Bryan! The Best that Can Be Sald for Him.

From the New York Weekly Wilness Those who depreciate Mr. Bryan a ability because of the interest weakness of his arguments do not make propar allowance for the stillicult es of his lesition. Let any of these amort critics set out to prove to the world that the moon is made of green closes or that the law of gravitation is a much, and is will arn to look upon Mr. Bryan's arguments on tehalf of free columns with more respect

Two Linds of Drawing Material. From the Boston Evening Tonners

"What's the trouble, John Alvaria, which which which why, archere's a note from Mr. He is include which be tells see that he's off on a little rri and he wants me to send his drawing materials a one."

"Well, and lan't that plant plant is "and yet anow Mr. Herdly, sir. I don't hims, sir. that yet a now Mr. Mahletick. I don't know whether to emphis paints and brushes or only a cork wrew."

From the Chicago Duily Tribune.

Tenderfoot—I don't understand the epitaph on find tombstone. It says: "He talked bisself to death. How's that?

Brosco Pete—That's right. He called Airail lies a list.